

Tables of Plane Coordinate Increments and Others

SOV/1657

Tables III and IV are lists of squares and reciprocals, while Table V is a list of corrections to measured lengths for reducing them to the Gauss projection. There are no references given.

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5-15-59

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I 20893-66 EWT(1) GS/GW  
ACC NR: AT5028972

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0244/0259

AUTHOR: Gurari, F. G.; Mironov, Yu. K.; Nesterov, I. I.; Rovnin, L. I.; Rostovtsev, N. N.; Rudkevich, M. Ya.; Erv'ye, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Oil and gas deposits of the west Siberian lowland

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologiya nefti (Petroleum geology). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964, 244-259

TOPIC TAGS: geology, physical geology, natural gas, petroleum, fuel, seismology

ABSTRACT: The West Siberian lowland is a gigantic intraplateau depression of about 3.4 million square kilometers. There are two structural stages in its basement. The lower (first) stage is built up of folded structure consolidated in different ages—from Archean to Hercynian. The upper (second) stage is composed of slightly dislocated parageosynclinal Early Mesozoic and Paleozoic deposits which fill up intermontane depressions and form undulated nappes. The cover of the platform is constructed of thick (up to 4000—5000 meters) series of Meso-Cenozoic sandy-clay rocks. In the rocks of the second tectonic stage of the basement numerous oil and gas shows are known, but structural complexity and the great depths at which oil and gas occur make prospecting very difficult. It is usually done together with studies of oil and gas deposits in the platform mantle, which is considered to be

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the most promising oil- and gas-bearing formation. Within the West Siberian lowland two areas with different modes of mantle deposit occurrence are distinguished: the outer, with the basement lying at a depth of 2000 meters or less, and the inner, from 2000 to 4000—5000 meters deep. The outer area is characterized by nose-type highs sinking towards the center of the platform. The inner area is characterized by domination of closed structures. A great number of local elevations complicating larger structures is observed within both areas. All of them are very gentle (angle of flanks from  $1^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ}$ ), with the base protrusion high in the core, noticeably flattening out or passing into structural noses or monoclines in the upper horizons of the mantle. Rhythmical alternation of thick, mainly sand-silt series with essentially clay series is characteristic of the mantle deposits. Almost all Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sand-silt series are regionally petroliferous. In the section the following stratigraphic units are distinguished through productive deposits: 1) The Zavodoukovski clay-silt-sand series of Early-Middle Jurassic partly of Callovian age, up to 1500 meters thick, characterized by a great diversity of facies including continental deposits of various types—littoral, and, less frequently, marine deposits. Numerous small oil inflows and gas outbursts of short duration were obtained from sandstones of the Zavodoukovski series in the central part of the platform. The small Unst-Silga gas condensate field in the northern part of the Tomsk region is confined to this series. 2) The Maryanovka suite of black highly bituminous argillites, up to 100 meters thick, of Late Jurassic, partly Valanginian-Hauterivian age. Its base consists of a series of basal sandstones un-persistent in the strike, with numerous oil and gas shows. In the western Ural

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regions of the lowland, where these sandstones directly overlie the basement rocks and are up to 100 meters thick, 16 gas fields and 3 oil fields have been discovered. 3) The Kulomsino suite represented mainly by Valanginian clay rocks, passing in the northwest into the Alyaska suite of Valanginian-Hauterivian age. In the central regions of the lowland numerous oil shows and two oil fields have been revealed in the sandstones of the upper part of this formation. There are essentially sandstone deposits of the Tara (Upper Valanginian-Lower Hauterivian) and Varta (Hauterivian-Barremian) suites further up, which are the main productive formations in the central and northern regions of the lowland. Three oil fields and two gas fields, including large ones, have been discovered there. In the overlying Cretaceous, Paleogene, and Neogene sandy-clay deposits no oil or gas field is known. In the Okhteurevsk area a subcommercial gas spout has been obtained from Senonian sandstones. Oil and gas shows in Cretaceous deposits have been observed in a number of wells. Geochemical investigations have shown that the content of organic carbon and bitumen increases from marginal zones toward the centre of the lowland in all productive strata of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age. The degree of bitumen reduction rises, and the degree of oil hypergenesis decreases in the same direction. The degree of mineralization and metamorphism of underground waters also rises from the marginal zones to the center of the lowland. A deviation from normal is observed in the Surgut district, where the degree of mineralization of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous waters is reduced, and Neocomian oils have undergone considerable cryptohypergenesis. A study of oil and gas reservoirs in Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous deposits has shown deterioration of their properties from the marginal

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zones of the lowland towards its central regions. At the same time it has been established that paleotectonic conditions greatly affect the properties of reservoirs in Neocomian deposits. The thickest, highly permeable sand beds overlay arches of large consedigenous uplifts. A map of supposed oil and gas reserves on the West Siberian platform has been prepared, based on the results of an analysis of the data available on facial characteristics of rocks, hydrogeology, reservoir properties, geochemistry, distribution of the already known oil and gas fields and shows, etc. The central and northern regions of the lowland are the most promising areas. The data available indicate that the West Siberian lowland is one of the world's new oil and gas provinces. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/

Card 4/4

ULR

RUDSHTEYN, A. S. and SHLEYFER, Z. L.

"Observations of Changes in Arterial Pressure and Leukocytosis of Tankmen,"  
Voyenno-Med. Zhur., p. 28, No. 9, 1955.

L 52579-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5012028

UR/0377/65/000/001/0031/0038

AUTHOR: Yagudayev, M. D.  
Rudshteyn, V. L.

(Deceased);  
Bashnyak, A. Ye.; Nechayev, Yu. Ye.; Mavashev, Yu. Ye.;

TITLE: High-temperature solar furnace 2 m in diameter

SOURCE: Gelitotekhnika, no. 1, 1965, 31-38

TOPIC TAGS: solar furnace, solar energy converter, heliostat, reflector orientation, electronic tracking system

ABSTRACT: A two-meter solar furnace with a heliostat was constructed in 1962 at the solar laboratory of the FTI AN UzSSR in order to permit the study of thermophysical properties of materials at high temperatures. The furnace consists of two units, a parabolic reflector with a mirror (2 m in diameter) and an orientator, each having its own system of azimuthal-zenithal axes. The instrument can be used: (a) for the direct orientation of the reflector by the sun and (b) in operation with the heliostat orientator, the optical axis of the paraboloid being horizontal. The design of the reflector and automatic electronic tracking system is described. Spherical and flat calorimeters were used to determine the heat flux at the focus (1600 kcal/hr. for the two-meter

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furnace without the heliostat and 1400 kcal/hr. with the heliostat) and the density of the heat flux at the focal spot ( $1-3 \times 10^6$  kcal/m<sup>2</sup>.hr.). The determination of the optical characteristics of the high-temperature solar furnace - size and shape of the focal image, distribution of flux density over the focal image, reflection coefficients of the furnace mirrors - is described. The thermotechnical and optical parameters of the furnace indicate a high degree of accuracy of the instrument and the possibility of obtaining large heat fluxes, and hence, high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR (Physics and Engineering Institute, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

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2/2



TYUTYUNNIKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAKHOV, F.N., inzh.; TARYNIN, Ye.K., inzh.;  
BURIN, V.I., inzh.; RUDSKAYA, G.M., inzh.

Determining the efficiency of standardized bubble-cap plates.  
Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:15-17 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

*RUDESKAYA, R.T.*

REZNIK, B.Ye.; DLUGACH, R.Ye.; RUDESKAYA, R.T.

Determining cobalt in metallic nickel. Zav. lab. 24 no.12:1431-1432  
'58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Cobalt--Analysis) (Nickel--Analysis)

5(2)  
 AUTHORS: Reznik, B. Ye., Dlugach, R. Ye., Rudskaya, R. I. SOV/32-24-12-4/45  
 TITLE: The Determination of Cobalt in Metallic Nickel  
 (Opredeleniye kobal'ta v metallicheskom nikele)  
 PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1431-1432 (USSR)  
 ABSTRACT: Nitroso R salt forms a brightly colored complex compound with cobalt ions. Since this reaction is very sensitive and specific it is widely used (Ref 1). A disadvantage of this method is that the reagent itself is strongly colored and is most conveniently used with a green filter (maximal transmittance 530 mμ) (Refs 2,3). It was observed that the transformation of cobalt into the complex compound goes to completion with a pH of 8 - 8.5. The optical measurements are nevertheless better in acid medium. Also, small changes in the pH do not cause such a wide variation in the optical density values when the reaction is carried out in base. According to the analytical procedure given the sample is dissolved in nitric acid (1 : 1), sodium acetate is added, and the nickel hydroxide is precipitated with Nitroso R salt. The nickel hydroxide is then redissolved in HNO<sub>3</sub> (1 : 1) and the remaining solution is investigated. The calibration curve was prepared from a nickel sample Nr 91 containing 0.78% cobalt (Table 1). The accuracy of the determination

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The Determination of Cobalt in Metallic Nickel

SOV/32-24-12-4/45

is  $\pm 0.02\%$  absolute, as determined using a cobalt concentration of 0.2 - 1.2%. Time required for analysis: 20 - 25 minutes. The method is being used in the laboratory of the zavod im. Lenina (Works imeni Lenin). There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
(Dnepropetrovsk State University)

Card 2/2

RUDSKI, I

Rudski, I Eksurzija na Zljev i Moku Planinu 22 juni-19 juil 1932. Beograd, Naucna knjiga, 1949 (Flora of the Zljev and Morka Mountians, Sirbia; research made June 22-July 19, 1932. illus., map)

SO: Monthly List of European Accessions L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

RUDESKI, Igor

Tipovi listarskih suma jugoistocnog dela Sumadije. Beograd, Naucna knjiga, 1949.  
67 p. (Belgrade. Prirodnjacki muzej srpske jemtje. Izdanja, 25) (types of leaf-  
bearing forests in the southeastern section of Sumadija. Russian summary)

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

HUDSKIY, A.

Shaft Sinking

Sinking of shafts by means of drilling. Vest. ugl. 2, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress  
June 1953. UNCL.

SNEDOVSKIY, F.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; PULSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Investigating the performance of packings of rotating shafts.  
Vest. mashinostr. 44 no. 4:21-27 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)



RUDSKIY, A.M., inzhener.

Standardized buckets with a capacity of 6.4 and 3.2 cubic meters.  
Stroi.i dor. mashinostr. 2 no.3:20-21 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Concrete--Transportation)



1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="position: relative; height: 100%;"> <span style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 10%; font-size: 2em;">BC</span> <span style="position: absolute; top: 10%; right: 10%; font-size: 2em;">a3</span> <div style="position: absolute; top: 20%; left: 30%; width: 60%; text-align: center;"> <p>German literature of the German system H. Gertel            Institute of Metallurgy, G. E. Rudolphs U. Gen.            Chem. Inst., 1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655</p></div></div>																			

RUOTSOVA, L. K., PETROVA, M. A., VALEDINSKAYA, L. K., BEREZINA, Ye. K., YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.  
and SEMICH, A. I.

"Experimental study of biomycin," appears in TABCON of Biomycin (Experimental Study and Clinical use of Biomycin), edited by A. F. Bilibin, Moscow 1954.

SO: Translation-417, 21 Jun 1955.

1100001  
STANICA, Ecaterina, Dr. RASU, I., Dr., and STOIAN, Cecilia,  
Biologist. Work performed at the "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute  
(Institutul "Dr I. Cantacuzino")

"The Schick Test."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8,  
No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 195-206.

Abstract: A review article on the use of the Schick test  
in Rumania and elsewhere as a means for studying the  
etiopathology and epidemiology of diphtheric toxic infections.  
Describes the importance and usefulness of the test in  
checking the efficacy of anti-diphtheria vaccinations and  
in studying variations in immunity under the influence of  
external factors.

Contains a bibliography with 65 entries, of which 41  
western, 9 Russian and 15 Rumanian.

1/1

BACHU, K.; STUNKULESKU, P.; BROSHCHIANU, G.; RADU, G.; RUDULESKU, M.

Adamantinoma of the long bones. Khirurgia, Sofia 11 no.3:215-218  
Mar 58.

1. Institut za spetsializatsia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekartie—  
Bukuresch, Rumunia. Katedra po ortopedia i travmatologia Direktor:  
akad. A. Rudulesku.

(TIBIA, neoplasms,  
adamantinoma, case report (Bul))

RUDVIDIC, Rajko, dr.; ROLOVIC, Zoran, dr.; PENDIC, Smilja, dr.; KOSTIC, Kosta, dr.

A case of thalassemia minor. Liječn. vjesn. 84 no.7:673-678 '62.

1. Interna klinika "B" Medicinskog fakulteta i Centralna laboratorija za primenu radioaktivnih izotopa u Beogradu.

(ANEMIA ERYTHROBLASTIC)

RUDVIG, N.

RUDVIG, N. - Development of the Hungarian industry. p. 137  
Corrosion and protection of surfaces. p. 145  
Vol. 8, no. 4, April 1956  
GEP - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957



B. Rudy

ELEKTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN THE CONDITIONAL REFLEX UNDER THE INFLUENCE  
OF COFFEINE IN FATIGUE

Summary

The work presents EEG-evidence in the investigations concerning the eliciting of the conditional reflex under the influence of average doses of coffeine (0.2 Coff. natr. benz.) in psychic fatigue in persons 18-27 years of age. 15 minutes after subcutaneous injecting of coffeine the EEG picture shows increasing amplitude, decreasing frequencies and disappearance of periods of "calm" in rhythm  $\alpha$ . After administering, under the same conditions, of an solution of 0.9 % NaCl instead of coffeine used several times before, a similar picture was obtained less distinct and of short duration.

"ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA  
Vol. 5, No. 4, 1954"

RUDY, Bronislaw

Electroencephalographic changes during formation of conditioned reflex following administration of caffeine in fatigue. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:478-481 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Univ. Mikolaja Kopernika oraz Centr. Wojew. Poradni Zdr. Psych. w Toruniu. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Hurynowicz.

(CAFFEINE, effects,

conditioned reflex form. in fatigue, EEG)

(FATIGUE,

conditioned reflex after admin. caffeine, EEG)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

in fatigue, eff. of caffeine, EEG)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,

in conditioned reflex form. after admin. of caffeine in fatigue)

RUDY, Bronislaw

Electroencephalographic investigation of conditioned reflex to caffeine in mental fatigue. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.3:335-336 1954.

1. Zaklad Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniwersytetu Mikolaja Kopernika w Toruniu. Kierownik: prof. dr J.Hurynowicz.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

to caffeine in ment. fatigue, EEG)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,

in conditioned reflex to caffeine in ment. fatigue)

(FATIGUE,

ment., conditioned reflex to caffeine in, EEG)

(CAFFEINE, effects,

conditioned reflex in ment. fatigue, EEG)

RUDYABSKIY, B. A.

"Experimental Application of Electric Surgery in the Treatment of Malignant Neoplasms." Sub 2 Jan 51, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

L 45819-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC-4/EED-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Pac-4/Pab  
 ACCESSION NR AM4043706 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Bernshteyn, Eduard Adol'fovich (Engineer); Rudyachenko, Nikolay Korneyevich  
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

Pulse radio-transmitting devices; design and calculation (Impul'snyye radio-  
 peredayushchiye ustroystva; proyektirovaniye i raschet), 2d ed., unrev.,  
 Kiev, izd-vo "Tekhnika", 1964, 247 p. illus., biblio., 4,000 copies printed.  
 Textbook for student of radio engineering faculties in the Ukrainian S.S.R.

TOPIC TAGS: electronics, <sup>8</sup>pulse radio transmitter, <sup>25</sup>pulse generator, pulse  
 modulator, klystron, magnetron, traveling wave generator

<sup>8</sup>PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents calculations of generators and modu-  
 lators of pulse UHF radio transmitters. The specifications for pulse radio  
 transmitters and their components and the specifications for power sources of  
 pulse transmitters are included. Systems of inspection, protection, and use are  
 considered and calculations of transmitter reliability are examined. The book  
 is a text for diploma and course design work on radio transmitters and is in-  
 tended for students at radio engineering higher educational institutions.

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SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 034

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BERNSHTEYN, Eduard Adol'fovich, inzh.; RUDYACHENKO, Nikolay  
Korneyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BESPALOV, P.V., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;

[Pulse-type radio transmitting devices; their calculation and design] Impul'snye radioperedaiushchie ustroistva; proektirovanie i raschet. Izd.2., stereotipnoe. Kiev, Izd-vo "Tekhnika," 1964. 247 p. (MIRA 17:6)

LABETS, K.S.; KHAVIN, M.L.; BERNSHTEYN, E.A.; RUDYACHENKO, N.K.;  
BATENIN, Ye.S.

Some problems of teaching special technical courses by means  
of teaching machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6  
no.4:395-401 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)



SAVITSKIY, V.Ye.; RUDYACHENOK, V.M.

Stratigraphy of Cambrian dolomite formations in the western margin  
of the Anabar Shield. Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.31:11-25 '62.  
(MIRA 16:12)

TSERADIS, G.S.; RUDYAGA, D.D.

Skin receptory apparatus in patients with chronic atrophic  
acrodermatosis. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:52-53 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.

(SKIN--INNERVATION)

(SKIN--DISEASES)

S/903/62/000/000/015/044  
B102/B234

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L. I., Klyucharev, A. P., Rutkevich, N. Ya.,  
Revutskiy, Ye. I., Rudiyak, B. I.

TITLE: Angular distributions of 5.4-Mev protons elastically scattered  
from Ca, Ni and Zn isotopes

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiakh; trudy  
Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by  
A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 180-184

TEXT: Elastic proton scattering was investigated with even-even isotopes  
exhibiting great differences in their neutron numbers:  $\text{Ca}^{40}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{48}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{58}$   
and  $\text{Ni}^{64}$  and  $\text{Zn}^{64}$  and  $\text{Zn}^{68}$ . The protons were accelerated with a linear ac-  
celerator to 5.40 Mev and were, after scattering, recorded by photographic  
plates arranged about the incident beam in the interval 20-160°C. The  
targets were thin foils (1.12 - 3.0  $\mu$ ) enriched in the isotope to be in-  
vestigated. The angular distributions of the protons were measured and are  
represented in a plot with  $\theta_{\text{c.m.s.}}$  as abscissa and

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Angular distributions of...

S/903/62/000/000/015/044  
B102/B234

$[N(\theta)/N(120^\circ)]/[(\sin\theta/2)^4/(\sin 60^\circ)^4]$  as ordinate. The ratio at  $160^\circ$  between the measured cross section and the Coulomb cross section is, for  $\text{Ca}^{48}$ , smaller by a factor of 2.5 than for  $\text{Ca}^{40}$ ; for  $\text{Ni}^{64}$  smaller by a factor of 1.9 than for  $\text{Ni}^{58}$ ; and for  $\text{Zn}^{68}$  smaller by a factor of 1.3 than for  $\text{Zn}^{64}$ . The large-angle maxima may be explained by a considerable contribution of scattering with compound-nucleus formation. The possible decay channels are  $(p,n)$ ,  $(p,p)$ ,  $(p,p)$ ,  $(p,\alpha)$  and  $(p,\gamma)$ , the two latter are of little probability. The  $(p,n)$  reaction thresholds were also determined. They were 15.0 and 0.52 for  $\text{Ca}^{40,48}$ , 10.48 and 2.45 for  $\text{Ni}^{58,64}$  and 8.0 and 3.81 for  $\text{Zn}^{64,68}$ , i.e. for even isotopes they decrease with increasing neutron number. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

ARUTYUNOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.;  
RUDYAK, Konstantin Ezrovich; ROMODANOV, A.P., red.;  
STARCHENKO, S.N., red.

[Tumors of the brain and the spinal cord; bibliography  
of Russian literature, 1917-1961] Opukholi golovnogo i  
spinnogo mozga; bibliografiia otechestvennoi literatury  
1917-1961 gg. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 408 p.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arutyunov).

ACC NR: AP7005313

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/67/000/001/0050/0055

AUTHOR: Karaulov, A. G.; Grebenyuk, A. A.; Rudyak, I. N.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov)

TITLE: Effect of stabilizing additives on the thermal resistance of zirconia products

SOURCE: Ogneporov, no. 1, 1967, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, refractory product, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, phase composition

ABSTRACT: The effect of such stabilizing agents as chalk containing 53.8% CaO (calcination loss 42.48%) and magnesium oxide containing 75.2% MgO (calcination loss 1.4%) on the heat resistance and mechanical properties of zirconia products was investigated. Briquets of zirconia (97.15%  $ZrO_2 + HfO_2$ , with traces of  $SiO_2$ ,  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ , CaO, MgO) treated with these stabilizing agents were fired in a flame furnace at 1750°C, pulverized in a jaw crusher, subjected to magnetic separation to remove iron. The resulting powder was subjected to x-ray phase analysis and tests of refractoriness at ~2400-2600°C. Findings: zirconia

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UDC: 666.76.004.12

ACC NR: AP7005313

products with satisfactory heat resistance can be obtained provided that the amount of the monoclinic phase in fired specimens prepared from granular compositions should be at least 15%. It is further established that as the CaO content increases from 7.0 to 20 mol. % the heat resistance of  $ZrO_2$  products decreases. The addition of up to 20% of monoclinic  $ZrO_2$  to the charge enhances heat resistance in inverse proportion to the amount of CaO present in the stabilized part of the material. This is due to the additional stabilization of zirconia by the CaO migrating from the stabilized grain to the monoclinic  $ZrO_2$ . Additional stabilization of monoclinic  $ZrO_2$  is also observed on cyclic heating from 20 to 1600°C and back to 20°C.

Specimens of CaO-stabilized zirconia display a higher heat resistance than specimens of MgO-stabilized zirconia, given an equal content of monoclinic phase. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, <sup>13</sup>~~63~~ / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 022 / OTH REF: 010

RUDYAK, K.E.; ULANOVSKIY, I.N., kand.med.nauk

Infection with staphylococci in a surgical clinic. Nov. khir. arkh.  
no.5:125-128 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii (for Rudyak). 2. Kafedra khirurgii, zav. - prof. I.G.Turovets, Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Ulanovskiy).  
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)



FROSTH. G. (MILITARY, 1944-1945) (MILITARY, 1944-1945)

cutting capacity of civil (2-10) and (2-10) (2-10) (2-10)  
Stage 1 (2-10) 35 no. 3.27-29 1g 102.

(MILITARY 17:10)

PROSHIN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLNTSEV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDYAK,  
N.I., inzh.; FOMIN, L.D., inzh.

Cutting tools made of high-speed cast steel modified with  
titanium. Mashinostroenie no.4:108-112 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut.  
(Metal-cutting tools)

OKOROKOV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; PERSTNEV, S.N.; RUDYAK, V.I.

Harvesting lodged grain at increased speeds. Zemledelie 25 no.7:55-56  
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyayst-  
vennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Ukraine--Grain--Harvesting)

L 7821-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j) IJP(c) GG/RM  
ACC NR: AP5028108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/2009/2013

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, L.A.; Rudyak, V.M.; Komlyakova, N.S.; Kamayev, V.Ye.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR); Kalinin State Pedagogical Institute im. M.I. Kalinin (Kalininskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Influence of gamma irradiation on the Barkhausen effect in ferroelectric materials / Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2009-2013

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, single crystal, gamma irradiation, Barkhausen jump

ABSTRACT: The Barkhausen effect has been investigated in  $10 \times 10 \times 2 \text{ mm}^3$   $\gamma$ -irradiated Y-cut triglycine sulfate and X- and  $45^\circ$  X-cut Rochelle salt crystals. The crystals were irradiated in the ferroelectric phase, and the measurements were made at room temperature several weeks or months after irradiation, using experimental techniques described by V.N. Rudyak and V.Ye. Kamayev (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 29, 937 (1965); Uch. zap. Kalininsk. ped. in-ta, 40 (1964)). Polarization and volume jumps of  $1.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ C cm}$  and  $0.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$  could be detected in triglycine sulfate, and jumps of  $5.3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ C cm}$  and  $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$  could be detected in Rochelle salt. The total

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L 7821-66

ACC NR: AP5028108

number of Barkhausen jumps decreased rapidly with increasing dose for both materials. The starting field for Barkhausen jumps increased with increasing dose; when the  $\gamma$ -ray dose was 1 Mr, the starting field for triglycine sulfate was about 0.5 kV/cm, and for Rochelle salt the starting field was approximately 2.5 kV/cm. The field distribution of Barkhausen jumps as measured by the commutation method showed a single maximum; as the dose was increased this maximum broadened and shifted to higher fields. The above described effects are ascribed to stabilization of the domain structure by the  $\gamma$  irradiation. When the field distribution of Barkhausen jumps is measured with a stepwise varying applied field the maximum occurs at the field for which the slope of the hysteresis loop is greatest, and if the hysteresis loop is distorted two maxima may be observed. Such bimodal Barkhausen jump field distributions were observed with irradiated crystals of both investigated materials. Examination of the Barkhausen jump field distribution proved to be a more sensitive means for detecting small distortions of the hysteresis loop than observation of the loop on the oscilloscope screen. Negative Barkhausen jumps (polarization jumps in the direction opposite to that of the applied field) were observed in the irradiated crystals. Gamma irradiation had an inhibiting effect on polarization jumps produced by mechanical stress; no such jumps were found in Rochelle salt crystals which had received a  $\gamma$ -ray dose exceeding 0.3 Mr. The authors thank I.S. Zheludnev and V.A. Yurin for valuable remarks, I.G. Gavrilova for providing the samples, and K.A. Pluzhnikov for irradiating them. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: SS,EM

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG. REF: 007. OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 15531-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5025858

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/004/0732/0784

AUTHOR: Rudyak, V. M.

ORG: Kalinin Pedagogical Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The connection between the Barkhausen effect and the magnitude of remanent magnetism in nickel 21 21.44.55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 4, 1965, 782-784

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric effect, hysteresis loop, remagnetization

ABSTRACT: This paper considers the relationship between the Barkhausen effect and the magnetization and remagnetization processes, in particular with respect to hysteresis. Such a convection is naturally expected because the Barkhausen effect is related to irreversible remagnetization events and the hysteresis loop appears as an important characteristic of irreversibility. The registration of the number of jumps N was carried out on a device described elsewhere. The magnitude of the remanent magnetism was measured by ballistic and magnetometric methods on Ni wire samples 0.2 to 1.2 mm in diameter. The results show (Fig. 1) that the remanent magnetization depends linearly on the number of remagnetization jumps.

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L 15531-66

ACC NR: AP5025858

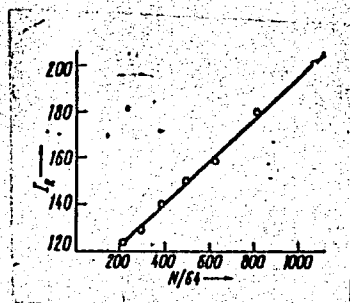


Fig. 1 Remanent magnetization versus the number of jumps in a Ni sample subjected to mechanical stresses.

An analogous relationship may be expected between the Barkhausen effect and the residual polarization in ferroelectrics. This was confirmed by the results of ferroelectric repolarization measurements shown in Fig. 2.

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L 15531-66

ACC NR: AP5025858

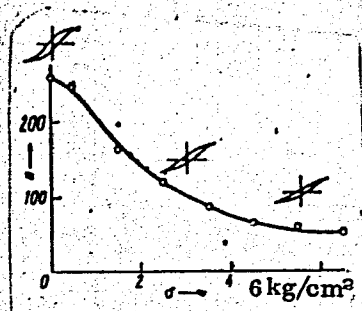


Fig. 2 Relationship between the number of repolarization jumps and the hysteresis/loop form for Seignette salt ( $\alpha$ -45° cut) subjected to mechanical stresses.

The paper was presented by Academician A. V. Shubnikov, 5 March 1965, Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3



L 5134-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) CG

ACCESSION NR: AP5018746

UR/0020/65/163/002/0347/0349

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, L. A.; Rudyak, V. M.; Kamayev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Jump in polarization reversal in ferroelectric crystals, induced by application of mechanical stresses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 347-349

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, ferroelectric effect, electric polarization, piezoelectric effect

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check whether the Barkhausen effect can be produced in ferroelectric crystals by mechanical stress alone. The tests were made on Rochelle-salt plates (10 x 10 x 2 mm) with an installation combining the apparatus described earlier by one of the authors (Kamayev, Kristallografiya v. 9, 755, 1964) and by I. S. Zheludev and N. A. Romanyuk (Kristallografiya v. 4, 710, 1959). The load was applied in discrete steps and the polarization-reversal jumps were displayed on an oscilloscope and counted with a scaler system. The tests confirmed that application of mechanical stress produces the same effect as an electric field applied to the sample along the X axis. A reduction in the stress or application of compression stress in the opposite direction produces Barkhausen jumps of opposite polarity. A hysteresis effect is observed on going through

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L 5134-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018746

a bilateral compression cycle. The same tests were also made on triglycin sulfate, but no Barkhausen jumps were observed. The reason for the difference is that mechanical stress is capable of producing a relative displacement of the boundaries between antiparallel domains in Rochelle salt, but not in triglycin sulfate (and in most ferroelectrics which have no piezoelectric properties in the paraelectric phase). "The authors thank I. S. Zheludev for a fruitful discussion." This report was presented by A. V. Shubnikov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Kalinin Pedagogical Institute).

SUBMITTED: 30Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

CC  
Card 2/2

RUDYAK, V.M.

Demonstration of weightlessness and overload. Fiz. v shkole  
23 no.5:61-62 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Kalinin.

RUDYAK, V.M.

Relation between the Barkhausen effect and the amount of remanent magnetization in nickel. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:782-784 0 1965. (ZIRA 13:10)

1. Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina. Submitted March 5, 1965.

IVLEV, V.F.; RUDYAK, V.M.

Existence of a most probable value of the remagnetization jump.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 120 no. 3:495-496 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
A.V. Shubnikovym.

(Nickel--Magnetic properties)  
(Magnetism)

20973

S/058/61/000/004/020/042

A001/A101

24,2200 (1137,1147,1158)

AUTHORS: Ivlev, V.F., Rudyak, V.M.

TITLE: On studying irreversible jumps of magnetism reversal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no 4, 1961, 326, abstract 4E512 ("Uch. zap. Krasnoyarskiy gos. ped. in-t", 1958, v 2, 84 - 88)

TEXT: The authors investigated various methods of reducing the noise level at the output of a low-frequency amplifier in measuring Barkhausen discontinuities during magnetization reversal of the specimen. It was established that external magnetic disturbances play the main part. The effect of multiple electromagnetic screening of the measuring coil on the magnitude of external disturbances was studied. A considerable reduction of the noise level was achieved by decreasing dimensions and inductivity of the measuring coils by means of manufacturing them from a small-diameter wire (up to 0.03 mm). The employment of these coils permitted the measurements of magnetization reversal discontinuities amounting to  $\sim 10^{-7}$  CGSM magnetic moment. An experimental curve was presented which characterizes the relation between the number of Barkhausen discontinuities and their dimensions for a Ni specimen.

P. Korzhavin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

20972

S/058/61/000/004/019/042  
A001/A101

24.2200 (1137, 1147, 1158)

AUTHORS: Ivlev, V.P., Rudyak, V.M.

TITLE: On statistical distribution of Barkhausen discontinuities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 4, 1961, 326, abstract 4E511 (Uch. zap. Krasnoyarskiy gos. ped. in-t", 1958, v 2, 89 - 98)

TEXT: Statistical distribution on Barkhausen discontinuities was experimentally studied by hysteresis loop. The number of emf pulses arising in the measuring coil during recording of Barkhausen discontinuities was counted, after amplification, with the aid of a ПС-64.5 (PS-64.5) computing circuit and an electromechanical circuit. To raise the sensitivity of the device, a measuring coil of 0.03 mm diameter copper wire was used; it had a low level of introduced noise at the great density of the turns. Barkhausen discontinuities were measured with a Ni-wire of 0.5 mm in diameter and 35 mm long in annealed and not annealed states at temperatures of +18 and -183°C. Owing to the higher sensitivity of this device, the distribution function of Barkhausen discontinuity numbers obtained differs essentially, in their magnitude, from the results obtained earlier by the other authors (Bush, Teblle. "Proc. Phys. Soc.", 1948, v 60; 370; Sawada. "J. Phys. Card 1/2

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On statistical distribution of Barkhausen ...

S/058/61/000/004/019/042  
A001/A101

Soc. Japan", 1952, v 7, 564). It was established that the distribution curve of Barkhausen discontinuities according to their magnitude had a maximum; its reason was the existence, for the given state of the specimen, of the most probable magnitude of the discontinuity of magnetization reversal; this magnitude depends on internal stresses in the specimen, and it shifts towards greater discontinuities after annealing.

P. Korzhavin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2



AUTHORS: Ivlev, V. F., Rudyak, V. M. SOV/20-120-3-15/67

TITLE: On the Existence of a Most Probable Value of the Remagnetization Jump (O sushchestvovanii naiboleye veroyatnogo razmera skachka peremagnichivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 495 - 496 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the considerable success achieved recently by investigations of the Barkhausen (Barkgauzen) effect, the problem of the character of the distribution of the remagnetization jumps according to the extent of these jumps has hitherto not been solved. Most research workers came to the conclusion that the number of remagnetization jumps grows with a reduction of their extent. For the purpose of investigating this problem more closely, the authors of this paper recently carried out experiments by means of a device which has already been described (Ref 8). It was possible to increase the sensitivity of this apparatus to  $10^{-7}$  CGSM by a considerable reduction of the disturbances caused by the exterior "vagrating" magnetic fields. The investigations were

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On the Existence of a Most Probable Value of the  
Remagnetization Jump

SOV/20-120-3-15/67

carried out with not annealed as well as with annealed samples made from electrolytic nickel. The results obtained are illustrated by a diagram, according to which the curve has a marked maximum, which means that for every state of the sample there exists a most probable extent of the remagnetization jump which characterizes the respective state. This is true both for annealed and not annealed samples. By annealing the total number of these jumps is reduced, and the maximum of the distribution shifts towards the larger jumps. This shift is apparently due to reduction of elastic tensions as a result of annealing. A similar maximum in the curve of the distribution of remagnetization jumps according to their extent was also obtained by measurements carried out with iron samples. In conclusion, the authors thank Professor L.V.Kirenskiy for his valuable advice. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Pedagogics)

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On the Existence of a Most Probable Value of the  
Remagnetization Jump

SOV/20-120-3-15/67

PRESENTED: January 28, 1958, by A.V.Shubnikov, Member, Academy of Sciences,  
USSR

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958

1. Nickel--Magnetic factors
2. Iron--Magnetic factors
3. Magnetic fields- Properties
4. Magnetism--Analysis

Card 3/3

L 57019-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016124

UR/0048/65/029/006/0937/0942

AUTHOR: Rudyak, V.M.; Kamayev, V.Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the Barkhausen effect in triglycine sulfate crystals /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 937-942

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, Barkhausen effect,<sup>21</sup> triglycine sulfate

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the ferroelectric Barkhausen effect in 10 x 10 x 2 mm Y-cut triglycine sulfate crystals with an apparatus similar to that employed by R.Abe (J.Phys.Soc.Japan 11,104, 1956). Contact with the crystal surfaces was effected by means of deposited silver electrodes. The voltage pulses developed across a resistor in series with the crystal were amplified, counted and displayed on an oscilloscope. The applied field was either reversed with increase of amplitude or was increased in steps with the direction unchanged. In all experiments the Barkhausen jumps following a change

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016124

of the applied field were recorded for 2 to 3 minutes. This was sufficient time to record most of the large jumps, but small jumps still occurred after several tens of minutes. Delays up to 1 min were sometimes observed between the change of the applied field and the first appearance of Barkhausen jumps; in all cases the time distribution of the jumps was not monotonic. The volume of the polarization reversal region responsible for a jump was calculated from the size of the jump and the known spontaneous polarization of the material. At an applied field of 30 V/cm this volume for most of the jumps was  $10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3$  and the average duration of a jump was 0.8 msec; at an applied field of 80 V/cm these values were  $4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$  and 0.5 msec, respectively. The integral curve of number of jumps versus applied field was S-shaped; it left the field axis at a minimum field  $E_{\text{start}}$  below which no jumps were observed, had a maximum slope at a greater field  $E_{\text{max}}$ , and the slope approached zero at still larger fields.  $E_{\text{start}}$ ,  $E_{\text{max}}$  and the total number of jumps all decreased with increasing temperature. An aging effect was observed: six-month old crystals showed larger values of  $E_{\text{start}}$  and  $E_{\text{max}}$  than fresh samples. The observed pheno-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016124

mena are briefly discussed. The Barkhausen jumps are ascribed to hinderance of domain wall motion by encounters with crystal defects and the aging effect is explained by migration of defects toward the domain walls. "The authors express their gratitude to L.A. Shuvalov for a fruitful discussion." Orig.art.has: 2 formulas and 5 figures. 2

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.I. Kalinina  
(Kalinin Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, IC

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card

L 57039-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(o)/EWP(j)/EEC(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/Pl-4

LJP(c) GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016125

UR/0048/65/029/006/0943/0947

AUTHOR: Rudyak, V.M.; Shuvalov, L.A.; Kamayev, V.Ye.

TITLE: Distinctive features of the Barkhausen effect in Rochelle salt and triglycine sulfate crystals / Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 943-947

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, Barkhausen effect, piezoelectric effect, Rochelle salt, triglycine sulfate

ABSTRACT: The ferroelectric Barkhausen effect was investigated in triglycine sulfate (TGS) and Rochelle salt (RS) crystals by the methods described by two of the authors in the preceding paper (Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.29, 937, 1965 - see Abstract AP5016124). The dimensions of all the crystals were the same: 10 x 10 x 2 mm; the TGS crystals were Y-cut, and the RS crystals were either X-cut or 45°X-cut. The following differences were found in the behaviors of the two materials:

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016125

0

1) The Barkhausen jumps are more numerous in TGS than in RS. The number of jumps corresponding to polarization reversal in volumes greater than  $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$  is an order of magnitude greater in TGS than in RS. The total volume of the crystal in which polarization reversal by Barkhausen jumps takes place is 0.25% in TGS and only 0.01% in RS. 2) The values of  $E_{\text{start}}$  and  $E_{\text{max}}$  (see the reference cited above for definitions) are larger for RS than for TGS. 3) The time following a change of applied field during which Barkhausen jumps occur is greater for TGS than for RS. In RS substantially all the jumps occur within 30 sec, whereas the jumps continue for several minutes in TGS. 4) The application of certain mechanical stresses decreases the number and size of the Barkhausen jumps in RS; mechanical stress does not influence the Barkhausen effect in TGS. 5) RS exhibits a piezoelectric Barkhausen effect: when a mechanical stress is applied in the absence of an external electric field, polarization jumps occur which are very similar in size and distribution to the ordinary Barkhausen jumps. In non-unipolar TGS no polarization jumps occur when a mechanical stress is applied in the absence of a field. In some unipolar TGS specimens

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016125

a few small polarization jumps occur under mechanical stress; these are sufficiently few and small, however, to be accounted for as a secondary concomitant of the ordinary piezoelectric and ferroelectric Barkhausen effects. These differences are discussed and explained in terms of the different domain structures of the two materials. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina (Kalinin Pedagogical Institute); Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 57028-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/  
 EEC(t) EWP(x)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pab-10/Pr-4/Pt-7/Pl-4 IJP(c) GG/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5016127

UR/0048/65/029/006/0951/0955

AUTHOR: Rudyak, V.M.; Baranov, A.I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on polarization and polarization reversal processes in triglycine sulfate crystals and barium titanate ceramics. Report, 4th All-Union Conf. on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 951-955

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, ultrasonic radiation, hysteresis loop, triglycine sulfate, barium titanate

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasound on ferroelectric hysteresis in triglycine sulfate and BaTiO<sub>3</sub> was investigated. The triglycine sulfate samples were 4 x 4 x 0.5 mm Y-cut single crystal plates, and the BaTiO<sub>3</sub> samples were 4 x 4 x 1 mm ceramic plates. Hysteresis loops at 50 cycle/sec were displayed on an oscilloscope by the method of C.B. [unclear] and were photographed.

L 57028-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016127

The materials were irradiated with 0.2 sec pulses of 3 megacycle/sec ultrasound at 0.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. The effect of the ultrasound on the hysteresis loops of triglycine sulfate was to increase the polarization and decrease the coercive field. As a function of applied field the relative increase of the polarization by the ultrasound increased with increasing field to a maximum of about 400% at 150 V/cm and then decreased. At 400 V/cm no effect of the ultrasound on the polarization was perceptible. The ultrasound did not influence the coercive field at fields below 50 V/cm. At higher fields the ultrasound decreased the coercive field. The relative decrease of the coercive field increased with increasing field and reached a saturation value of 20% for fields greater than about 400 V/cm. The effect of the ultrasound on the polarization of BaTiO<sub>3</sub> was qualitatively the same but quantitatively quite different. The maximum relative increase of the polarization was about 35% and was reached at a field of 2 kV/cm. At low fields the ultrasound increased the coercive field of BaTiO<sub>3</sub>. The relative increase of the coercive field reached its maximum of about 25% at a field of 1 kV/cm and became negative at fields greater than

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L 57028-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016127

2 kV/cm, reaching a saturation value of perhaps -8% for fields greater than 3 kV/cm. Auxiliary experiments on the effect of temperature on the hysteresis of triglycine sulfate showed that the observed effects of ultrasound cannot be ascribed simply to heating of the sample. It is concluded that ultrasound of the investigated intensity does not fracture the domains but facilitates the process of polarization reversal. Orig.art.has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kalinin Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODK: SS, IC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

RUDYAK, V.M.; KAMAYEV, V.Ye.

The Barkhausen effect in triglycine sulfate crystals. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.6:937-942 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.

BEYER, V.M.; SHOVAIKO, L.A.; KAVAYEV, V.Ye.

Characteristics of the Larkhansen effect in Rochelle salt and triglycine sulfate crystals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.6: 943-947. Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L. Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina i  
Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

RUDYAK, V.M.; BARANOV, A.I.

Effect of ultrasound on the processes of polarization and polarization reversal in triglycine sulfate crystals and in  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  ceramics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.6:951-955 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

SHUVALOV, L.A.; RUDYAK, V.M.; KAMAYEV, V.Ye.

Depolarization jumps in ferroelectric crystals caused by mechanical stresses. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:347-349 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina. Submitted January 5, 1965.



RUDYAK, V.M.

On the question of inertia of bodies. Fiz. v shkole 13 no.3:86-87 My-Je  
'53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Yelabuzhskiy uchitel'skiy institut. (Mechanics)

RUDYAK, V.M. (g. Abakan)

Instrument used for demonstrating dynamic forces. Fiz. v shkole  
15 no.6:69-70 M-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut.  
(Forces and couples—Study and teaching)

33684

S/058/61/000/G12/C65/C83

A058/A101

24,2200 (1066, 1147, 1114)  
AUTHORS: Ivlev, V.F., Rudyak, V.M.

TITLE: Statistical distribution in size of remagnetization jumps

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 385, abstract 12E701 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 101 - 112)

TEXT: A technique for measuring the distribution in size of remagnetization jumps, and the basic diagram of the setup used, are described. The setup was graduated by the calibration-coil method. It was established that noise level is mainly due to inductance L of the measuring coil, and that increase of the coil's ohmic resistance to 1 kohm virtually does not affect amplifier noise. Noise level is appreciably reduced by screening the measuring coil by means of a magnetic screen. The sensitivity of the setup was enhanced by choosing a coil with small L and high density of turns (thin wire). Measurements were carried out for field strengths ranging from -100 to +100 oersted. Specimens of annealed and unannealed Ni and Ni-Si alloys were investigated. It was found that the integral distribution curve has a point of inflection while the differential curve has a

Card 1/2

33684

S/058/61/000/012/065/083  
AC58/A101

Statistical distribution ...

maximum corresponding to the most probable value of the remagnetization jump. The effect of annealing, tension and impurities on the character of the distribution in size of jumps and on the most probable magnitude of jump, was studied. Initial annealing changes the distribution curve appreciably: The total number of jumps decreases, while the maximum is shifted to the side of sharper jumps. In the case of increase of internal stresses (after tension) the direct opposite was observed. Doping with Si (up to 2%) decreases the total number of jumps and causes the maximum to shift to the side of sharper jumps. Comparison of the distribution curves leads the authors to infer that 1) most jumps are due to nonmagnetic enclaves rather than to internal stresses and 2) jumps due to nonmagnetic enclaves are appreciably greater than those due to internal stresses.

L. Vinokurova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

31759

9/058/61/000/011/017/025

A058/A101

24,2200 (1066,1158)

AUTHORS: Ivlev, V. F., Rudyak, V. M.

TITLE: Measurement of coercive force by the Barkhausen jump method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1961, 240, abstract 11E514  
(V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetnikov". Novosibirsk, Sib.  
otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 143-145)

TEXT: For measuring coercive force a new method based on the Barkhausen effect is proposed. Coercive force is determined from the value of the magnetic field corresponding to half the number of Barkhausen jumps for a change in magnetization from  $-I_s$  to  $+I_s$ . The experiment was carried out in a set-up in which one of the coils of the astatic magnetometer served as the magnetizing coil, which made it feasible to measure simultaneously the number of Barkhausen jumps, the magnetization  $I$  of the specimen and the magnetic field strength  $H$ . Experiments carried out with Ni and Fe specimens and Ni-Si alloys showed that in all cases, the field corresponding to half the total number of Barkhausen jumps was equal to the coercive force. By virtue of the great number of Barkhausen jumps was equal to the coercive force. By virtue of the great number of Barkhausen jumps was equal to the coercive force. By virtue of the great number of Barkhausen jumps was equal to the coercive force.

Card 1/2

31759

S/058/61/000/011/017/025

A058/A101

Measurement of coercive force ...

sen jumps and their good reproducibility, this method enables one to measure coercive force with an accuracy approaching 0.01 oersted even in the case of specimens 0.1 mm in diameter.

V. Ivancvskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RUDYAK, V.M

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov,  
Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo  
soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic  
Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union  
Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances,  
Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo  
Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted.  
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov  
OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical  
Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in  
ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

71

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

5

Card 2/11



Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

Electric Resistance of Iron at Low Temperatures 73

Kaganov, M. I. [Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov]. Influence of the Hall Effect on the Resistance of Ferromagnetic Substances 79

Krinchik, G. S. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Structure of the Domain Boundary and Dynamic Properties of Ferromagnetic Substances 85

Telesnin, R. V., and Ye. P. Dzaganiya [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. On the Delayed Jumps in Magnetization 91

Ivlev, V. F., and V. M. Rudyak [Pedagogicheskiy institut - Teachers Institute, Krasnoyarsk]. Statistical Distribution of Remagnetization Jumps by Magnitudes 101

Rodichev, A. M., V. A. Ignatchenko, and N. M. Salanskiy [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk].

Card 6/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

Evaluation of the Magnitude of the Barkhausen Jump 113

Ignatchenko, V. A., and A. M. Rodichev [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. On the Distribution of Barkhausen Jumps by Magnitude 123

Rodichev, A. M., N. M. Salanskiy, and V. I. Sinogubov [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Statistical Distribution of Barkhausen Jumps by Duration 129

Rodichev, A. M. [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Dependence of the Barkhausen Effect on the Rate of Change of the Magnetic Field 135

Ivlev, V. F., and V. M. Rudyak [Teachers Institute, Krasnoyarsk]. Measuring the Coercive Force by the Barkhausen Jump Method 143

Savchenko, M. K., and A. M. Rodichev [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Simultaneous

Card 7/11

L 11267-65 EWT(1)/EPA(8)-2/EMT(m)/EPF(o)/EWP(j)/EEG(t)/EEC(b)-2 Pc-4/Pr-4/Pl-4/  
Pt-10 AS(mp)-2/AFETR/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/SSD/ASD(m)-3/ESD(ga)/ESD(t)/IJP(o) GG/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046053 8/0070/64/009/005/0755/0758

AUTHORS: Rudyak, V. M.; Kamayev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Barkhausen effect in triglycin sulfate crystals B

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 755-758

TOPIC TAGS: Barkhausen effect, Rochelle salt, barium titanate, ferroelectric material, polarization, domain structure

ABSTRACT: The Barkhausen effect was investigated hitherto only in two ferroelectric materials -- Rochelle salt and barium titanate. The authors observed and investigated partially the Barkhausen effect in triglycin sulfate, using an experimental setup similar to that of R. Abe (J. Phys. Soc. Japan, v. 11, 104, 1956). The voltage applied to the specimen was gradually increased in steps of two volts or else was switched with a commutator ( $-2V \leftrightarrow +2V$ ,  $-4V \leftrightarrow +4V$ ,  $-6V \leftrightarrow +6V \dots$ ). The voltage pulses corresponding to the Barkhausen

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L 11267-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046053

jumps were applied to an amplifier connected to a scaler circuit to count the number of pulses and to an oscilloscope for visual observation. The electric state of the sample was varied in steps both along the polarization curve and along the hysteresis loop. The investigations have shown that the Barkhausen effect plays an important role in the polarization and reversal of polarization of the crystals of triglycin sulfate. An analogy is observed between some manifestations of the Barkhausen effect in triglycin sulfate and delayed reversal of magnetization jumps in ferromagnets. The Barkhausen effect in triglycin sulfate is approximately two orders of magnitude larger than in Rochelle salt of the same size. The number of jumps and the time during which they are observed is much larger in triglycin sulfate than in Rochelle salt of the same volume. The total number of jumps is sensitive to the sample temperature. The time during which the bulk of the jumps is observed decreases with increasing field. This is attributed to a realignment of the domain structure. "The authors thank L. A. Shuvalov

Card 2/3

L 11267-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046053

for interest in the work and for a discussion of the results. Orig.  
art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kalininsk  
Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card

3/3

RUDYAKOV, G., inzh.; POKRASS, L., inzh.

Prefabricated wooden bridges. Avt.dor. 25 no.14:13-15 D '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)

(Briges, Wooden)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCN/5147

*RUDYAKOV 1A*  
Bersheda, Fedor Vasil'yevich, Grigoriy Yakovlevich Rudyakov, and Mikhail Borisovich Fel'dman

Stroitel'stvo bol'shogo zhelezobetonnoy mosta (Construction of a Large Reinforced-Concrete Bridge) Moscow, Avtotransizdat, 1960. 56 p. (Series: Obmen tekhnicheskimi opytom dorozhnykh khozyaystv). 1,300 copies printed.

Ed.: L. S. Smirnova; Tech. Ed.: G. D. Donskaya.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for civil engineering and technical personnel.

COVERAGE: The authors describe the construction of a 924-meter-long automobile bridge over a navigable river. The preparation and assembly of sectional reinforced-concrete bridge members in the construction yard, overall mechanization of concreting, assembly, erection operations, and selection of proper techniques are examined. Certain phases of the construction are discussed in detail and some relevant numerical data and specifications are given. The authors thank S. V. Surkov and V. I. Zheleznyakov, Engineers. There are no references.

Card-1/2

RUDYAKOV, G. Ya.

BWRSHEDA, F.V., inzhener; RUDYAKOV, G. Ya., inzhener.

New methods for producing precast span elements made of prestressed reinforced concrete. Avt. dor. 20 no. 5:16-17 My '57. (MLPA 10:8)  
(Prestressed concrete)



BERSHEDA, Fedor Vasil'yevich; RUDYAKOV, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; FEL'DMAN, Mikhail Borisovich; SMIRNOVA, L.S., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Construction of a large reinforced-concrete bridge] Stroitel'stvo bol'shogo zhelezobetonnoy mosta. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog  
RSFSR, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Bridges, Concrete)

SOV/137-59-1-459

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, N. I., Rudakov, I. F.

TITLE: Automatic Discharge of Alumina Into Electrolytic Tanks (Avtomaticheskaya razgruzka glinozema na elektroliznykh vannakh)

PERIODICAL: Prom-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Sverdl. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 4, pp 50-51

ABSTRACT: The design of a hopper (H) with automatic gates proposed by the authors would eliminate the need for the operator's participation in the process of unloading of alumina (A) into the electrolytic tanks and would also reduce the time required for charging. The mobile H containing the A is positioned in such a manner that the crossarm of the gate rests on the H of the tank. Under the weight of the H containing the A the springs are compressed, and the cone-shaped gate together with the crossarm is raised into its upper position thus discharging the A from the H. Prolonged operation of such H's in the electrolysis shop of the first Ural aluminum plant demonstrated their superiority over H's equipped with manually operated slide gates.

L. S.

Card 1/1

RUDYAKOV, S., inzh.

Efficient elements made of precast concrete. Na stroi. Ros. 3  
no.5:27 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Precast concrete construction)

2027 104 15.7

See Psychological Bulletin 69:41-44 1965.

Encl. 1044-2014-00034-11 10.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Средствы индивидуальной защиты № 52 (главн. врач  
Н.Я.Баран). Москва.

RUDYAKOV, Ya.I.

Electrocardiography in surgery of mitral diseases. Terap. arkh. 31  
no.2:11-22 P '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.52.  
(MITRAL VALVE, dis.  
ECG (Rus))  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in var. dis.  
mitral dis. (Rus))

RUDYAKOV, Ya.I.

Electrocardiographic syndromes in diseases of the right heart in pulmonary tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.5: 39-47 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Klinicheskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov No.2 "Otdykh" (glavnyy vrach A.P.Piletskiy)

(HEART BLOCK

right bundle branch block in pulm. tuberc., ECG)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.

right bundle branch block in pulm.tuberc.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.

right bundle branch block, ECG)

RUDYAKOV, Ya.I.

On the comparative diagnostic value of various types of thoracic leads of the electrocardiogram; preliminary communication. Klin. med., Moskva 29 no.5:28-35 May 1951. (CML 20:9)

1. Moscow.

RUIYAKOV, Ya.I.

Diagnostic value of unipolar leads from the extremities. Klin.  
med., 34 no.2:54-63 F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY  
unipolar leads of extremities, diag. value)



RUDYAKOV, Ya. I.

Comparative diagnostic value of various types of thoracic leads in electro-  
cardiography. Klin.med. 31 no.7:60-68 JI '53. (MLA 6:9)  
(Electrocardiography)

ANASHKINA, V.I.; RUDYAKOV, Ya.O. (Moskva)

Treatment of a heart block with prednisolone. Kardiologiya 2  
no.3:86-87 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz 52-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnyy vrach P.S.Petrushko).  
(HEART BLOCK) (PREGNA)

RUDYAKOV, Yu.A.

A new ostracod species of the family Cytheridae from ultra-abyssal depths of the Java Trench. Trudy Inst.ocean. 51:116-120 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

(Java Trench--Ostracoda)

RUDYAKOV, Yu.A.

Ostracoda in the shoals of the Kandalaksha Bay of the White  
Sea. Trudy Belomor.biol.sta.MGU 1:130-142 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstven-  
nogo universiteta.

(Kandalaksha Bay--Ostracoda)